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# Vulcan Advocate

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## MOTION PICTURES OF VULCAN AND VICINITY TO BE TAKEN SOON

Big Crowd Wanted on the Streets so that the Public May See What a Good Live Town is Like

The business men of Vulcan are arranging to have a moving picture camera here to secure motion pictures of business places, public buildings, crowds, etc. This event will occur just as soon as the harvest is out of the way, probably about the twenty third of this month. It will be a big day as everyone in this district will wish to see how moving pictures are made.

The men who are taking these pictures are extremely anxious to secure a picture of everybody and every man woman and child will be given an opportunity to pass before the camera. These pictures will be exhibited about ten days later at the local picture house, and this will give you an opportunity of seeing yourself as others see you.

Many of the merchants are planning to offer some special bargains for this day, and it is expected that a bucking contest will be pulled off to help along with the entertainment.

The moving picture industry has developed in a very few years into the fourth largest industry in the country, and naturally all wish to see how they are made. This is an education in itself and this will be the first opportunity to witness the operation of a moving picture camera. On 'movie day' all may not only see the wonderful camera at work but all can pose before the camera and later view their actions

on the screen at the opera house here.

It is planned to secure pictures of the bucking contest, harvesting and threshing scenes as well as to film the great crowds that will be on the streets. Plan now to be at Vulcan early on 'Movie Day'. A more detailed announcement will be made in next week's issue.

### PRESBYTERY MEETS

At Okotoks on Thursday August 31st, the Presbytery of High River convened; the Rev. McInnes of Granum, moderator and the Rev. C. Kerr, of Okotoks, clerk.

The meetings were important on account of the changes of pastorate, the Rev. J. D. McKenzie of High River resigning to take charge as stated supply of a church in Charlottetown, P. E. I., and the Rev. Mr. Gibson of Sydney, B. C. was called to Nanton Church. Practically all of the students on the mission fields are leaving their work for college by the middle of this month. The Rev. John Kennedy of Stavely was appointed Convenor of the Home Mission Committee. The application of the Vulcan congregation for a grant was favourably received. Two new Church buildings were erected, one at Tongue Creek and the other at Parkland, with one in progress on the Granum field and another proposed at Vulcan.

The Rev. A. R. Schrag and Mr. F. A. Elves attended as representatives from the Vulcan congregation.

### RED CROSS DANCE

The ladies of the Red Cross committee are holding another of their popular dances. The date of the affair is Thursday September 14th, and it will be held in the new Opera house.

Everybody knows that when these ladies take hold of a public affair they take hold of it in no half hearted manner. Success has to come out of it, and the coming affair is to be no second to previous dances, which won great favour with those who like to indulge in a dance. The proceeds of the dance are to go towards the Red Cross funds. For some time now the ladies have been buying material, making it up and shipping it to Calgary. The exchequer is getting low and more funds are required for the good work. The best way to get them is by holding a dance, and next Thursday's affair is the outcome. The supper will be supplied by the ladies of the committee, and the music by the Vulcan orchestra. Everybody will help the cause along.

### R'ROAD STRIKE AVERTED

By means of special legislation rushed through Congress and Senate the threatened railway strike in the United States has been averted, the bill passing both houses by large majorities, and receiving President Wilson's signature on Sunday morning.

The bill provides that after January 1st, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excepting roads less than 100 miles long and and electric lines;) that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for six to nine months of the effect of the eight hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the president.

### A HEAVY RAIN

The Vulcan district, in common with the rest of Alberta, experienced a heavy two days rain on Sunday and Monday, when from four to five inches of rain fell. The storm was preceded by two or three heavy days, and it commenced, with thunder and lightning, on Saturday night, and never let up until Monday night.

As a result the harvesting has been held up until practically the end of the week. The storm did very little damage. Some of the heavier fields of grain have been knocked down, and will require care in cutting, but no serious damage is reported. No frost has been reported as following the rain.

### SNAKE CREEK NEWS

There is not very much to report from this district this week except that everybody is either busy with the harvest or getting ready for it. Work is held up after the heavy rains of Sunday and Monday, but it will be resumed again this week.

A dance is to be held in Mr. John S. McRoberts' granary on Saturday evening, September 9th. A good time is in sight and everybody is invited, the only stipulation being that they come early.

There was a haistorm on Tuesday in the Berrywater district, and some damage was done.

Mr. Eli McNett, who has been to New York, is expected to bring his wife back with him. Congratulations are in order.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Arney have been visiting in Calgary during the past few days.

Service will be held at Thigh Hill school house on Sunday, September 10th, at 11 o'clock, a.m., when the Rev. A. R. Schrag will preach.

Mrs. F. A. Elves spent last Thursday at Cayley.

### : LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST :

Mr. W. D. Allan, who has been to Calgary and other points on his vacation, returned to Vulcan on Tuesday.

Mr. H. J. Maber was a visitor to Calgary over the weekend, returning to Vulcan on Monday.

The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday were responsible for the flooding of numerous cellars in town.

Mr. A. M. Trail was a visitor to Calgary on Friday, returning with Mrs. Trail and his family on Tuesday.

Mr. S. D. Skene, who is enlisting in the Princess Pats, left Vulcan on Friday evening for Calgary. He returned to Vulcan on business to-day.

A number of the sports of the town availed themselves of the duck shooting season. Some good bags were obtained.

Mr. Roy Walker was a visitor to Calgary on Monday evening.

Mr. Arthur Mitchell has accepted the agency for the Gray Dorr automobile.

Mr. Wheeler of Calgary arrived in town to-day. Mr. Wheeler is the organizer of the 'Movie Day' that is to take place in the near future.

Mr. Kasper Kuhn, of Eastway, was in town last Monday to meet Mr. Jim Powers of Spokane, Wash., who is again going to run the separator for him. Mr. Kuhn is making all necessary repairing on his threshing rig, and with the able assistance of Mr. Powers, who has been with him for the past five falls, there is no doubt that he will do good work again this year.

See Reeves Fruit Prices. They are at their lowest.

Mr. McDonald is a visitor in town to-day.

Reeves for Fruit. They have the lowest prices.

Among the Vulcan visitors to Calgary for Labour Day were Dr. Nelson, Messrs. C. E. Henry, A. G. Dickinson, R. Patterson, R. E. Dodds, R. D. Stowell, and the Rev. A. R. Schrag.

The Gray Dorr is a farmer's car at a farmer's price. Get one from A. Mitchell and Co.

Mass will be celebrated at the Ferrodale school house on Sunday September 17th, at 9-30 a.m. the Rev. Fr. Smith of High River officiating.

Don't forget the Ladies Aid Pantry Sale on Saturday at the H. W. Reeves store.

## 1,600,000 BUSHEL OF GRAIN SHIPPED FROM VULCAN DISTRICT

### PLEASED WITH DISTRICT

Mr. Fred U. Glass, of Alexis, Illinois, arrived in Vulcan on Tuesday of this week to look after his farming interests here. He was accompanied by Mr. Earl Olsen, of Alexis.

Mr. Glass, who is heavily interested in land in this district, and has much of it in crop, speaks enthusiastically of this district and what it has to show. To his way of thinking the crops in the Vulcan district are better than anything he saw during his entire journey from Alexis to Vulcan. There is nothing like it further south, and he is of the opinion that much of the wheat in this district will go as high as from forty-five to fifty bushels to the acre.

### PANTRY SALE SATURDAY

On Saturday afternoon of this week the ladies of the Presbyterian Church Ladies Aid are holding a Pantry Sale of cooking at Messrs. H. W. Reeves store, when all kinds of plain and fancy home cooking and eandy will be offered for sale.

The Lineham Lumber company have sold out to the Beaver Lumber company. The auditor of the new company has been in town this week going over the books.

Heavy Rains Do Not Damage Grain in Fields—Weather Gradually Settles

The C.P.R. year ended on September the first, and between the first of September 1915 and the same date this year 1,600,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Vulcan. This enormous shipment, although including some of the 1914 crop, does not by any means account for the whole of last year's harvest, as many of the farmers are still holding their 1915 grain. These figures tend to show that the estimate of two million bushels of a 1915 crop for this district was not very far from the mark. Since the first of September this year two thousand bushels have been shipped out.

The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday, while causing some of the heavier crops to lay down, have not done nearly the havoc that might have been expected, and farmers expect to resume cutting this weekend if the fine weather which came with Tuesday holds out.

Dr. Mecklenburg, the eye specialist, will be in Vulcan, Sept. 18th; Champion, 19th; and Carmangay, 20th.

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## FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

VULCAN ALBERTA



## LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

FLORENCE WARDEN

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TORONTO

(Continued)

Evans demurred at having to leave without the pearls, which he was allowed to see and admire. But he understood the necessity for caution in dealing with such a determined spy, and in the end he departed, grumbling, after making a fresh appointment for the delivery of the pearls. It was arranged, that is to say, that, as soon as Lord Eastling should have followed Evans out of the hotel and given him in charge, or entered into conversation with him, Paul should slip out after them, and make his way to a certain flat in Westminster, where Gane would be waiting to receive the pearls.

This matter arranged, the two parted with just enough noise to rouse Lord Eastling's attention, and Evans went along the corridor, whistling softly, expecting every moment to have the young viscount's hand laid on his shoulder.

But he felt nothing of the kind. Evans was allowed to go out, Lord Eastling's door remained ajar, and Paul wondered, as he glided softly out after an interval of about a quarter of an hour, whether his confounded brother-in-law, worn out by his exciting day, had fallen asleep.

But the young man whom he looked upon as a fool was not so simple as he seemed.

It was on Paul's shoulder that Lord Eastling's hand fell, before the former had gone the length of the corridor. Startled, Paul turned and found his brother-in-law smiling at him rather grimly.

"You've forgotten me, Payne," he said. "We've stuck together all day, we'll stick together to the end. Where are you going?"

Paul growled.

"Back to bed," he said, as, with a violent jerk, he threw off the viscount's hand.

"All right," said Lord Eastling good humoredly, "I think that's an excellent suggestion. And now let me make another. When we get back to Oare Court tomorrow—and I shan't let you out of my sight till we're there—you'd better tell Mrs. Finchden that you've found her pearls."

### CHAPTER XIII

Lady Emmeline was not at all disconcerted by the discovery that she had to make her appearance at Oare Court without her brother. She had been very careful not to let it be known at Westminster how very much she had enjoyed her first visit there, with her brother and sister, or to give more than a sketchy and casual description of the family, the guests, and the life led at that particular easy-going country house.

In confidence she had told her sister, indeed, that it was just the sort of country house where those things which come out in the newspapers on the occasion of a millionaire's bankruptcy might conceivably happen.

The tone of the house, that is to say, was by no means high. And Lady Emmeline, being, although younger than Lady Ursula, much more observant than she, recognized the fact at once.

But then there were compensating advantages, and Lady Emmeline admitted to herself, that one of these was the Jackson's son, Hugo.

At first she had been rather shocked by the freedom of speech which he allowed himself, and had been inclined to think that her brother's liking for him was surprising. But having on the occasion of her first visit, found the young man good-natured, she was astonished to find herself quite eager to meet him again.

As it happened, he was the very first person she met when she drove up to the door with her maid.

Hugo, in his red coat and hunting tops, was smoking a cigarette outside the great front door, which was in the best style of brand new Elizabethan architecture. He threw away his cigarette and opened the door for her before a footman could get down the steps.

"Awfully glad to meet you, Lady Emmeline," said he. "You're in time to go to the meet. Do make haste and get into your habit and come along. I'll wait for you."

Lady Emmeline, on the broad, new Elizabethan steps, shook her head.

"I can't," she said. "I haven't even brought a habit. I understood that we had come to work: that Tom was to go about pushing electors into other people's motor-cars and sending them off to the poll, and that I was to spend my time bribing—No, no, I mean giving old women tea and snuff, and little boys and girls penknives and dolls, so that their fathers' hard hearts might be turned in the right Tory direction."

Hugo waved his hand majestically. "Those," he said, "are the discredited manoeuvres of pre-historic Radicals."

"Oh! were there any pre-historic Radicals?"

"I think there must have been. Are we not taught that in palaeolithic ages—I'm not quite sure whether I've got hold of the right word, but no matter—the world was full of fearful beasts?"

"Oh, surely you're not so illiberal as to deny any sort of right to the other side?"

They had gone up to the steps, and were crossing the great brand-new mediaeval hall at a leisurely pace, in a direction desired by Hugo. And they talked hard as they went.

"No," said he magnanimously, "I don't deny that the Radicals may be

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honest when they're poor. It's your

rich Radical who seems to me such a humbug."

"Is he more of a hypocrite than the poor Conservative?"

"Oh, yes. You may be poor and yet may see that it isn't worth while upsetting things for the off-chance of growing richer, when there's more than an off-chance that you may lose what little you've got instead. But I've no patience with the fellow who has got all he wants, and who tries to stir up discontent among those who've got nothing, and who can never expect to have much more. It's an artificial product, the rich Radical or Socialist, and a bad one at that."

Lady Emmeline listened, and meanwhile she found herself being led to a big, pleasant morning-room, where a bright fire was burning.

"There was no one in the room, and Hugo invited her to sit down by the window, and look out at the horses and grooms waiting on the drive for their riders."

Then she returned to politics.

"It's interesting to hear you say that," she said. "Do you know I was afraid you might be on the other side."

"Why?"

"Well, you know—"

She stopped, rather at a loss.

"You mean, because my father is a self-made man, you expected him to be a Radical still?"

"I thought it possible. At any rate, I suppose he was—"

"A Radical once? Rather! He was everything—Radical, Socialist, Syndicalist: in fact he went the whole hog. But now, well, of course it's different. So instead of changing his politics, he allows them to be smothered by ours, do you see?"

Lady Emmeline could not help laughing.

"You see," went on Hugo gravely, with a twinkle in his eye, "it's safest to hedge. While we're at the top, where I'm sure I hope we shall stay, for I shouldn't a bit like to have to carry a hod, or anything of that sort—the politics of the children suit the occasion very well. If we were to topple over, come to smash, then my father could come forward again with his politics, and we, his children, should have to smother ours."

"How about honesty then?" asked Lady Emmeline slyly.

"Well, each would be of his own way of thinking still," said Hugo, "only one's attitude is bound to change a little with a new situation."

There was a pause, and she said: "Oh, I forgot to explain why Tom isn't with me. He told me to say he would be here this afternoon. He's gone up to town with Paul, my brother-in-law."

Hugo frowned.

"And Finchden?" he said.

"Yes."

(To be continued)

## Development of Submarine

### M. P. Prophesies Future Submarine

Like Great Liner

Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, M. P., makes a startling prediction as to the future service of the submarine. "Very soon," he avers, "the Atlantic will be darkened by huge airships, and its depths explored by submarines. Submerged traffic of warships or liners will be conducted with immunity from weather."

Germany boasts that she is building vessels so capacious that they will carry mails and passengers to America. There is really no limit to their possible size except the depth of water in which they will have to operate.

"The submarine of today will be the exhibit of a future museum like the old rocket, the pioneer locomotive of the railway world. Compared with the early twentieth century specimen, the submarine of the future will resemble an Atlantic liner beside a river steambot."

"In this development we shall recover our communications, for, in time of war we shall adopt the alternative of sub-aqueous navigation. The darkness of the sea depths will provide the path of safety for the great liners, and our imports, exports, and passengers will pass freely from continent to continent. On quiet days we may navigate the surface, but plunge below to escape the buffet of storm or the hail of shell. The freedom of the seas will be translated from an expression into a fact."

"Having become amphibious we can use the waters in the way best suited to the purpose. A battle fleet will grow as sportive as a school of whales. Forty feet below the surface an everlasting peace begins, but it will be no longer the peace of the tomb, but the still waters and green pastures of Neptune. Attempts may be made to detect the approach of other submerged vessels, but it is doubtful whether the vibration of water will convey sufficient information."

"Hitting Back

At a certain church in a Jersey town it is the invariable custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in the church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed the instructions given.

"Well, Harry," said the young woman when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."

Judge—This man was a stranger to you. Then why did you pick a fight with him? Kelly—All my friends is away on their vacations!

## Terms of Peace

### American Paper Comments on Opinion Expressed by Lord Bryce

No Englishman has a higher place in the esteem of the American public than Lord Bryce, and his statement of the reasons why the allies cannot consent to a permanent peace will have greater weight with many than any official pronouncement would have. Speaking at a luncheon in London in honor of James M. Beck, he said that he had received an address, signed by some Americans, a large proportion of whom had come from Germany, urging that, since the war must end in a draw, it was best to make peace at once and save further bloodshed. The plea is not novel; it has been put forth, though not in so many words, by the German government. As Lord Bryce pointed out, however, neither the premise nor the conclusion is admissible. The war is not in the least likely to end in a draw. The allies have made too many sacrifices to be contented with that. They are bound to fight on either to victory or defeat. Lord Bryce is confident of the former, not only because of the recent successes on land, but because Great Britain holds the sea and her supremacy there cannot now be shaken. Whether the German government is losing heart or not, it has not yet reached the point of being willing to offer any terms the allies can accept, and a peace that would be only a truce is not to be thought of for a moment.

All this ought to be plain to Americans, though many of us apparently have even yet failed to see it. "We are fighting," says Lord Bryce, "for great principles—principles vital to the future of mankind, principles which the German government outraged and which must at all costs be vindicated." Any impartial study of the origin of the war makes this clear. The contest is one between two ideals of conduct, two kinds of civilization which cannot possibly exist side by side. It is an irreconcilable conflict if ever there were one. That is why President Wilson's theory that we have no concern with its causes, that it is a madness in which we are happily not involved, that we should seek for peace with no regard to the issues at stake, is rather staggering to the plain wayfaring man. It is not a question of destroying the German nation. "What we do desire," says Lord Bryce, "is to exorcise an evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war, and threatens not only Europe, but all countries, America included." The kind of settlement the pacifists urge would defeat this object. It is no true service to humanity to leave the evil conditions which produced the war untouched. It is difficult to see how there can be any intelligent disagreement with Lord Bryce on this point.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A New Continent

### Settlement of the Interior of Australia to be Soon Realized

The news that the Australians are building two thousand miles of railroad to open up the interior of their country doesn't even interest the average American.

"Well, what of it?" he is apt to say. Nine in every ten Americans know almost nothing about Australia and care less. But the Australians hope to make us take more interest in them as their export trade develops. It is for the development of this trade as well as for general opening up of the country that they are building two thousand miles of railway through a desert.

Few of us realize what a mighty continent Australia is—that it is bigger than the United States; that it is farther from east to west across the continent than from New York to San Francisco, and farther from north to south than from Duluth to New Orleans.

"But," you say, after looking at a map, "it is only settled around the coasts; across the whole interior is printed 'The Great Victoria Desert.'"

Yes; and there was a time within memory of men not yet very old when across the interior of America, where Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska are now were printed the words, "The Great American Desert." The building of the Union Pacific and other railroads proved the American Desert to be no desert at all, but a productive country.—From the Kansas Evening Star.

## Interesting Discovery

### Skeletons of Indians, Horned and Very Tall, Have Been Found

Prof. A. B. Skinner of the American Indian Museum, Prof. W. K. Moorehead of the Phillips Andover Academy, and Dr. George Donohue, Pennsylvania State Historian, who have been conducting a party of scientists' research along the Valley of the Susquehanna, have uncovered an Indian mound at Tioga Point, on the upper portion of Queen Ester's Flats, on what is known as the Murray Farm, a short distance from Sayre, Pa., which promises rich additions to Indian lore. In the mound uncovered were found the bones of sixty-eight men which are believed to have been buried seven hundred years ago. The average height of these men when the skeletons were assembled was seven feet, while many were much taller. Further evidence of their gigantic size was found in large cells or axes hewn from stone buried in the grave. On some of the skulls two inches above the perfectly formed forehead were protuberances of bone, evidently horns that had been there since birth. Members of the expedition say that it is the first discovery of its kind on record.

## Boy Scout Movement

### Valuable Work Done by the Boy Scouts in Connection with the War

It has been no small part that the Boy Scouts have played in this war. From spying out enemy cruisers to digging potatoes, they have a fine record of useful and spirited service. Their efforts to aid the Empire in this time of stress and strain will long be remembered. Boy Scouts in England are loading vans, collecting parcels, wheeling trolleys, and helping to sort the enormous mass of correspondence which Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire are sending to the troops. To be custodians of the soldiers' mails is a very thrilling and important matter, and, of course, the Boy Scouts are doing their work well. The cream of the work, from the Scouts' point of view, has been the patrolling of parts of the east coast. Scouts are also playing the role of agriculturist and munition worker to perfection and to their own advantage. They are developing the power of initiative and resourcefulness which is so necessary in every phase of life.

The Boy Scouts of America is a brother organization of the Boy Scouts Association which came into existence in 1913. The aims and purposes of the Boy Scouts of America organization are essentially the same as those of the Boy Scouts Association. As an organization it is not military in thought form or spirit, although it does instill in boys the military virtues such as honor, loyalty, obedience and patriotism. The uniform, the patrol, the troop and the drill are not for military tactics; they are for the unity, the harmony and the rhythm of spirit that boys learn in scouting. It is in the wearing of the uniform and doing of things together as Scouts that they absorb the force and truth of the Scout Law, which states: "A Scout is a friend of all, and a brother to every other Scout."

The Boy Scouts of America organization has enjoyed rapid growth since its inception not quite six years ago. At present it has over 150,000 registered Scouts, in addition to more than 200,000 who are practicing Scouts but who are not registered. The organization has over 9,000 Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters. There are about 360 Commissioners and 4,350 members of local councils.

The American public has come to know something of the value of the movement. Such demonstrations as were given during the Gettysburg reunion, the Ohio flood, the Baltimore centennial and the St. Louis pageant and scores of similar events where real service was given by Boy Scouts, have impressed thinking men and women through the country with the fact that Scouting is not merely play, but a very important programme for training and making use of the boyhood of the country for its welfare. Judge Albion C. Blair of Portsmouth, has said: "The Boy Scouts are the asset of the city above all others that must be encouraged and given a proper chance to develop. As these boys progress so will Portsmouth progress, not only today but in years to come."

Encouraging progress was reported at the first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Boy Scouts Council, which was held recently in Regina. The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank C. Irwin, showed that on May 15, 1916, 1,492 men and boys were actively engaged in Scouting in the province and 1,364 boys were under instruction. More than 125 carefully selected, clean men of strong character were given leadership as Scout Commissioners, Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and Instructors.

This was an increase of 64.13 per cent. over the enrolment of June 30, 1915, when there was a total membership of nine hundred and nine. At present there are 69 Boy Scout troops in the province and this figure does not include two very live packs of Wolf Cubs, (Junior Scouts). All these are led by men who are giving their service without compensation because of their belief in Scouting as a programme for the development of character and good citizenship in boys.

Officials high up in the ranks of the Boy Scouts Association are convinced that the organization is so thoroughly established that any temporary set-backs which might sustain during the war will not serve to do it any great injury. This phase of the matter was dealt with by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in a recent letter to the Honorary Dominion Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Brown. Sir Robert's references were in part as follows: "The increase of numbers and the good public service done, and the evidently improved efficiency of the movement are little short of wonderful, considering the difficulties under which the movement is working by the loss of so many of its best officers. But it shows that the foundations which they have laid were good and strong and that the movement has the necessary foothold for carrying itself along in spite of their temporary absence. I feel also that its success is largely due to the generous encouragement accorded to it by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and we cannot be too grateful to him for what he has done to promote it progress. Its success strengthens one's confidence that it is going to do a very great thing for the Empire after the war."

## No Ignoble Patched-Up Peace

All are resolved to do their utmost, but all, too, are resolved that the great price they pay in toil, in treasure, and in blood shall be paid for no half-results, for no patched-up, no ignoble, no unstable peace. Such a peace, the whole nation and the whole Empire has ever felt, and now feels with a fresh emotion, would make all their deeds and all their sufferings useless and vain.—London Times.

## Mecca's Stone of Tears

### Tradition Says It Was Once Pure White, But is Now Black From Many Tears

Year by year a great pilgrimage consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 Moslems, make the journey to Mecca, and it is on these occasions that daring men have risked the dangers associated with such an enterprise, and endeavored to gain access to the Holy City. But a wrong genuflection, a false word in one of the prayers, a little inquisitiveness in looking at some fascinating rite has been their undoing.

The cry has gone up, "A Christian," and the mob has rushed at them and torn them limb from limb.

Mecca is, indeed, the holiest ground of the Mohammedans, and the Mosque is the Holy of Holies. The building stands on ground which Arab tradition declares to be the centre of the world, ground which the Moslem believes to be a part of heaven on earth, and which will return to heaven at the last day.

Inside this building is the sacred black stone towards which all Moslems turn in worship. According to Mohammedan tradition this stone was given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel, and was originally pure white, its present dark color being due to the tears shed for sins by the many pilgrims who visit the place annually.

In connection with the pilgrimage, it is worthy of note that last year it was the British government who arranged for the safe conduct of the "holy carpet" from Cairo to Jeddah, the port of Mecca, and one of the places captured by the Arabs.

## German Valet Was Spy

### Servant Employed by a High Government Official Arrested as a Spy

The long-drawn patience of the German Secret Service has just been illustrated by an incident in London. A German, well connected, came to London twelve years ago and by his industry, urbanity of manner, and linguistic ability succeeded in obtaining an entrance into the confidence of a high government official who recommended him as valet to an official connected with the diplomatic service. For three years the German valet fulfilled with painstaking care, his duties. A few weeks ago, however, a hint was imparted to the civil official that the German was suspected, despite the fact that he had been for some years a naturalized British subject.

One morning while the valet, answering some questions about the war, bewailed the losses that the British were sustaining, a detective from Scotland Yard appeared on the scene and arrested him. At once the German broke out into fury of indignation and cursed in both English and German the "entire tribe of British swine." The valet's rooms were ransacked and the most damaging proof found of his connection with other spies in the country. He is now in the Tower of London.

## Working in the Sun

Most of us are such creatures of habit that we are likely, in digging, cultivating, transplanting and thinning, to begin always at the same end of the garden rows and to work always in the same direction. Try varying the method to suit the season and the time of day. If the day is hot and you want to avoid the effect of the sun as much as possible turn your face to it. If the day is cool and the sun's warmth adds to your comfort, turn your back to it. In garden work you are bound to stoop more or less and with your back to the sun you present the broadest expanse of your person to its rays. On the contrary, when you face the sun, so stooping, the rays strike mostly on your head, which, of course, should be protected by an ample hat with, perhaps, a cabbage leaf in it.

## Measuring Rainfall on the Farm

An excellent equipment for measuring the fall of either rain or snow consists of a simple pail or bucket. The location selected for setting out the pail should be in some open lot or field unobstructed by large trees or buildings. If the diameter of the pail is just 10 1/2 inches at the upper edge, each ounce of water collected represents 0.02 in. of rain fall. The pail should hold twelve quarts, in fact, most twelve-quart pails are exactly 10 1/2 inches at their upper edge. The depth of the rainfall, as shown by the water caught, may be found by weighing the contents of the pail. An ordinary small balance which reads in ounces and half ounces is suitable for the purpose. In hot weather, when water evaporates quickly, the record should be made as soon as the rain has stopped, if possible.

## A Difficult Piece of Consolidation

One of the most uncanny tasks of which a soldier can be put is consolidating a gain. You may expell a foe from a barn, but that is not enough. It has to be kept and placed in defence, writes an officer.

Sergeant R. Jones, of the 70th Ed. Co., R. E., was sent to do some work of this class. A trench had to be put in, perfect fighting order. Immediately his commander fell, and Jones was left in charge. Taking the initiative he encountered a bombing attack. But he persisted in defying the enemy for over two hours, the fire getting heavier all the time. Although slightly wounded, he stuck to the trench till the job was finished and the good work has won for him a D. C. M.

The Kaiser will always be accredited as the author of the greatest slaughter that has yet befallen the human race. It is held that Lord Lister by his discovery of antiseptic surgery, has been the greatest saver of human life.

## Thunderstorms and Milk

### Lowering of Atmospheric Pressure Believed to be One Cause of Milk Turning Sour

It is common knowledge that milk is liable to sour and curdle more quickly during a storm than it does in normal weather.

Various theories have been advanced to explain this. A Frenchman has quite recently suggested that the phenomena is related to the fact that because of the lowering of atmospheric pressure during storms, the barometric reading always being low then, the gases which are in the lower portions of the milk can more easily rise to the top and thus promote the action of the lactic acid bacteria.

Lightning has no direct effect and the only difference between the effect of summer and winter storms is that in the summer the higher temperatures make the milk more susceptible to bacterial action.

This seems to be a rational explanation. The souring of milk, being a fermentation reaction in which bacteria cause the milk sugar to change over into lactic acid, proceeds rapidly or slowly according to conditions. Care in keeping milk clean and as free from bacteria as possible and keeping it cold tends to lengthen the period that it will stay sweet because fermentation is retarded.

On the other hand, carelessness as regards cleanliness and permitting milk to stay warm have the opposite effect because these conditions favor the fermentation process. Similarly the presence of these gases in the milk retards the fermentation or souring. Reaction products always retard a chemical reaction unless removed from the sphere of activity because they usually end to set up some sort of equilibrium.

Since the gases rise more rapidly to the top and thus escape when the atmospheric pressure is low during storms, this retarding effect which is normally exerted on milk fermentation is at least partially removed and the milk sours more rapidly. This suggests that if it were possible to keep milk containers air-tight during storm periods the storm could have no effect.

## A German Prediction

### Written Three Days Before the Grand Offensive

We must be quite just to the Germans. And as prophets no one will proclaim them exemplary. Their prediction about Calais did not materialize. Their breakfasting in Paris had also to be postponed. Liege was to have been battered off the map in an hour, and Petrograd, if we mistake not, was to listen to the orchestra of the Krupp guns on the second Christmas after the war. We have a notion that the prediction shared the fate of those that the Yankee indulged in about the end of the world. It didn't come off.

The finest thing, however, in German prophetic art was issued just three days before the grand offensive of the Allies on the western front began. It was published by the organ of the Kaiser, The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which we ought to add, is a pretty well conducted organ in peace times. "The satisfactory result attained through our offensive at Verdun consists in this: General Joffre cannot now dispose of one man nor a single rifle to undertake a general offensive, and without the French neither can the English nor the Russians have either courage or the desire to take the offensive."

"The general offensive that was bragged about by our enemies has now no better prospect of materializing than the advent tomorrow of the Redeemer!"

And three days later it did materialize.

## Sledge-Dogs in War

When the question of transportation through the mountain snow in the Vosges became pressing the French conceived the idea of utilizing dog drawn sleighs for carrying supplies. Several hundred trained dogs from Alaska, Northwestern Canada and Labrador were brought over by a French lieutenant who had spent fourteen years in Alaska. From the beginning of the year to April 21, with a short interval, the snow in the neighborhood of the Schlucht Pass was deep enough for the dogs to be able to render yeoman service. They were able to draw heavy loads over almost inaccessible country and to supplement to a valuable extent the wheeled transport which otherwise would have been the sole means of re-victualing the army of the Vosges. But their utility has not ceased with the disappearance of the snow.

They are now being harnessed to small two foot gauge light railways which run everywhere behind the front, and they are capable of drawing the heaviest load up the steepest gradient. Eleven dogs, with a couple of men, can carry a ton up some of the most precipitous slopes in the mountains, and two teams of seven dogs each can do the work of five horses in this difficult country with a very great economy of men.—New York Sun.

Barrister's Wife—So your client was acquitted of murder. On what grounds?

Barrister—Insanity. We proved that his father once spent two years in an asylum.

Barrister's Wife—But he didn't do it?

Barrister—Yes. He was doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out.—Tit-Bits.

"See the spider spinning its web." "Yes, and see the summer gird hanging out her hammock."







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I have been ap-  
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Ask for repair price list

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## The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the  
Heart of a Wonderfully Rich  
Farming and Ranching  
District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; For-  
eign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must  
be added to cheques.

## Harvesting On Sundays.

As surely as comes the harvest there arises, almost serpent-like, the old contention as to whether a farmer ought to take advantage of a fine Sabbath on which to harvest his crop. Some of the newspapers have already raised the controversy, and notable among them the Lethbridge 'Telegram' makes what it terms rather a 'bold suggestion' by advocating that at this period of the history of the Empire, when food is as essential as munitions, the Lord's Day Act ought to be suspended, as an emergency measure, during the months of September and October.

The question doubtless dates as far back as to the first farmer with a threatened crop, and will no doubt continue for a period as far ahead, and one can well imagine the patriarchal farmer of the distant past going a-head in his cutting on the Sabbath while a few well meant misanthropes with no cutting to do abjured him from the fence, prophesying a dark future for him and his.

At the present time, however, the Sabbath is protected from desecration through work by means of the Lord's Day Act, and as long as that remains in force the farmer who does work on a Sunday is liable to a penalty for infringement, however much the merchant in the city may be able to work his chauffeur or his private servants seven days to the week. As an Act the Lord's Day Act has to be observed. It is the law and therefore must be regarded as such by anyone who would work. But the mere fact of its being law does not necessarily construe it into an Act of justice to all alike. There are times when some laws of every land have to be suspended in order to meet the exigencies of the case. At the present time, for instance, Great Britain has suspended many Acts for the proffered purpose of the more easily winning the war. One of the great things done has been to throw one of England's most cherished ideals, that of voluntary service, overboard. Another thing, and this is a parallel to the case under consideration, the British Sabbath has also gone by the board in the endeavour of speeding up the manufacture of munitions, feeding and clothing the vast army, moving stores by railway and ocean, and in a hundred other different ways. Now these are only a few of the many things done in England under the pressure of circumstances, and yet no one, from the man who is doing the work to the Bishop in his palace, is objecting to it or pointing out the certain loss of the war or the decay of the Empire as a consequence. In other words, the people all over recognise the justice, nay, almost the holiness of the work, as it is furthering a just and holy Crusade against the arrogance and bestiality of German militarism.

Since that is so, who is going to say that feeding the Empire during these times is one whit less a justifiable and holy pursuit than feeding the guns with munitions? Both pursuits are equal in relation to their value, and it only needs a little thought on our part to see them as such. The suspension of the Act would be a good thing, for it is far better to let a farmer work willingly when he wants to than restrain him, fretting and chafing, under a restriction which is doing him no good. The weather of last week

end is sufficient illustration of the fact that it is not necessarily bound to behave; and if it is possible to allow the farmer some little latitude it would allay friction and annoyance without in the least constituting a menace to anyone's religious susceptibilities.

## Punch Boards Are A Gambling Device

As will be seen in another column the punch board has been pronounced a gambling device, and members of the mounted police are informed that proceedings can be taken against men having them on their premises for operation.

Thus we move, slowly but surely, against these insidious gaming devices which have wormed themselves into the esteem of a certain section of our pleasure-loving public, chiefly of the younger and more thoughtless end, although people who might have received credit for having more sense have been known to indulge in the delights of paying for more than they ever got.

With this first casualty one is inclined to be hopeful that ere long the slot machine will shortly follow to the same well deserved obscurity.

## Labour Day

Labour Day as a holiday is an institution peculiar to the American continent, not because people here work any harder than they do in any other part of the world but for other reason. Labour Day helps to remind us, as we go through a work-a-day world, of what labour really is and its past and present relations with the other forces of the world. As the years pass by the working man is asked to stand aloof from his occupation once a year and note progress.

One thing he will notice is that labour has risen from the lowest to the highest until today the working man, instead of being in the hopeless position of the disregarded serf, holds in his hands the marring or the winning of the world's greatest conflict. Nations consider him, parliaments act and enact for him, and to the south of us we have the unusual spectacle of congress and senate rushing through, in two days, legislation, all for the benefit of the working man. Labour is coming into its own as the most potent factor for good or ill in the world today.

## Notes

Over five hundred Canadian soldiers have returned with lung trouble. It is reassuring to know that the Dominion hospitals commission is seeing to it that these poor fellows are being well looked after.

After hearing from our highest parliamentary leaders that there would never be conscription registration is nearly approached, now some parliamentarian tells us that we shall have to be very good or else conscription, after all, might be necessary.

When in New York recently Sir Wm. Mackenzie dropped into a bank and borrowed \$1,800,000 to go towards the building of the famous C. N. R. railway. This reminds one of the farmer who came to town one day and dropped into the bank to see whether he could borrow—but pshaw, what's the use?

Bob Edwards, the editor of the one and only 'Eye Opener,' is spending a few weeks at Banff, but it is expected that he will shortly be back to add to the gaiety of nations.

It is said that before Bulgaria would declare war on Roumania she insisted on having 200,000 Turks to help her. One is left to imagine the amount of Turkish Delight that would go to waste at the proposal.

# Fruit Prices

Apples, fancy pack, per case	2.15
Crab Apples, Transparent,	1.50
Peaches, Freestone, per case	1.50
Peaches, Cling, per case	- 1.35
Green Tomatoes, large case	1.40
Ripe Tomatoes, large case	- 1.50
Plums, Blue or Red	- 1.25

Buy all your needs now as the prices are going very high

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All kinds of Carpenter  
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Will visit Vulcan every Friday and Saturday to give lessons in the above, commencing the first week in July.

Address enquiries to Miss G. Rutledge, Vulcan, Alberta.

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## Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
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## TAKE YOUR SHARES TO MAC

His long experience on  
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Horse Shoeing and  
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## VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

## Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.

D. C. Jones, Secretary.

## I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

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We have all the accessories you require and our entire stock is at your hands.

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**Tents, Gloves, Dishes  
Lagging, Canvas, Packing  
Lace Leather, Tank Hose  
Horse Blankets, Leather  
Belting, Rubber Belting  
Endless Belting, Etc.**

A Large Stock Always on Hand

**IRVINGS, Limited**

### TO INTRODUCE NEW WHEAT TO WEST

Dr. Saunders, Cerealist, Has  
A New Brand Which He  
Says is Early

Dr. Saunders, chief cerealist of the Dominion department of agriculture, hopes soon to introduce to the farmers of western Canada a new wheat that he expects to meet with some favour. Dr. Saunders is the discoverer of the famous Marquis and also of the Prelude. He has not named the new variety for publication and much will depend on next year's trials as to whether he will put it out as a rival to Marquis.

The new wheat is one of four likely looking varieties out of 200 which he has been breeding. The new wheat is beardless, will ripen in about one week ahead of Marquis and give about seven-eighths the average yield of Marquis.

"I do not know that farmers in Southern Alberta would need to take up the new variety. Marquis does pretty well here under conditions by any means favourable. But if the new wheat turns out well it will be much in demand in the north. I saw a sample of Prelude grown this year on the Experimental farm at Lacombe. It was ripe several days ahead of other wheat and was a fine sample."

Speaking of the black rust, Dr. Saunders said part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan were very bad but the northern parts of the provinces would thresh very good crops. He says he does not expect that the black rusted fields will show any more signs than usual next year unless, of course, the weather is favourable for its development.

"The black rust spores are always with us. It is just a weather condition that will develop them. If the weather is right for their development they will develop. If not they will have no effect."

#### PHONE M6418

Single Rooms, 1 person 50c, 75c, \$1  
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CALGARY, ALBERTA  
Weekly and Monthly Rates  
All Outside Rooms

FOR SALE—A number of male and female Poland China Pigs, bred from best registered stock; for terms etc. apply to A. W. McDonald N.Y. 18-17-24 Vulcan.

### PUNCH BOARDS ARE UNDER BAN

Latest Gambling Device to  
Fall Under the Eagle  
Eye of Reformers

The latest news received by the mounted police of western Canada is to the effect that punch boards are the latest gambling device to fall under the eagle eye of reformers.

The new order reads: In all cases the police will institute proceedings against parties operating punch boards (i.e. the men having them set up and exposed for operation in their stores shops or houses) in their respective districts. Refer to Sec. 236, C.C.C. Sub Sec. 66. These cases are indictable offences and the proceedings will be in the form of a preliminary hearing.

In the case of parties who actually play these boards, i.e. punch the boards for the purpose of obtaining a prize, paragraph 2 of sub sect. 236 will apply, insofar that a person buys a chance to obtain a prize each time he purchases the right to punch. These you will note are summary cases that can be disposed of by one justice of the peace. I quote for your guidance the following from Crankshaw:

Note (Sec. 236 Lotteries) A lottery is a giving or distributing of prizes by some mode or contrivance depending upon chance, without the use of skill; in other words, there must in order to constitute a lottery be some contrivance or device for obtaining money (value) by chance.

The price of platinum, local consumers of the metal will be sorry to note, has advanced \$20 per ounce in two days, and is now worth anything from \$80 to \$86 per ounce. Thank goodness Mr. Kellogg is still turning out the necessary at ten cents per package, or goodness only knows where we should be.

Now that the picture theatre has got into its stride, the village is being tastefully decorated with some 'reely' colourable works of art.

The Russian commander of the Roumanian forces has arrived on the scene of action, and was received by the King on Friday. As to whether the Bulgarians will also wait to receive him is problematical, these people being rather behindhand in the matter of politeness.

FOR SALE—Store fixtures: \$125 10 ft. show case, \$45 5 ft. show case, \$100 Toledo Computing scale, \$28 platform scale, \$65 Pitner gas lights and tank, \$80 McCasky register, \$600 cash register and \$125 safe. All to be sold at a big reduction and on installments if desired. Apply to Hans Rue, Champion.

Land Titles Act. Application No. M510

### Advertisement

#### Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Lomond, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 30th day of September, 1916, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following property, namely:

The South-East Quarter of Section Thirty-Two (32), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty (20), West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, more or less, as same is described in Certificate of Title of the said land registered in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District at Calgary, as 6241, reserving unto His Majesty, His successor and assigns all mines and minerals, and the right to work the same.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save any seed grain liens that may be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situate about seven miles from the Village of Lomond, and that the land is black loam with clay subsoil.

There is on the property about two miles fencing with two strands wire.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Herbert J. Maber, Vulcan, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, this 6th day of July, A.D. 1916.

Approved A. T. Kinnaird, Deputy Registrar.

HERBERT J. MABER,  
Vendor's Solicitor.

FOR SALE—A few 3 and 3-1-4 second hand wagons to exchange for heavy wagons, also 6 bundle racks, 8 x 14. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

## This is the Season of Electric Storms

Protect your lives and buildings by equipping them with the DODDS & STRUTHERS Lighting rods. We guarantee against fire by lightning any building equipped with the system.

**C. E. Henry  
and  
Roy Walker**

Agents Vulcan

### To All to Whom it May Concern.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Take Notice that His Honor Judge J. L. Jennison, one of the Judges of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Vulcan in the Province of Alberta for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157. Dated the 24th day of July, 1916.

R. E. HOUSE,  
Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

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Academic  
Public and High  
School Grades  
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ALGARY, ALBERTA

FALL TERM commences Monday, September 11th, 1916. Write for Calendar and College Literature.

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## The GRAY DORT

A happy medium with Strength, Power, Luxury, Comfort and all the conveniences and appearance of a car twice the price.

The engine is built in Flint, Michigan, and the whole car is assembled by the Gray Campbell Co. in Chatham, Ontario, thereby saving considerable duty charges.

Only one model is manufactured, therefore nothing is overlooked in order to give the service. Not another car on the market can compete with it, at or near the price.

**The Price Fits Your Pocket, and  
The Car Suits Your Purpose**

### Big Ninety Days Guarantee

A discount of \$25.00 will be given to the first owner who breaks a spring, also a new spring will be replaced free of charge. This discount only applies to our own territory.

A full line of ordinary repairs is being stocked by us as well as at Lethbridge and Calgary to ensure the very best of service. **Some of the Specifications:**—4 Cylinder Dort Motor develops 33 horse power; Car weighs ready for the road 2100 lbs.; evenly balanced to ensure easy riding; 30 x 3 1/2 tires, Willard storage battery; Westinghouse starting and

lighting system; Fool proof carburetor; Full Cantilever springs; 3-4 floating rear axle; 10 1/2 inches clearance; 105 in. wheel base; Either 5 passenger or runabout model, plenty of leg room; Heavily upholstered with genuine leather and deep springs; large windshield; One man top; Ameter clock; Dash light; Robe rail; Foot rail; All strong material; Frame and springs thoroughly braced to stand rough wear. Full equipment of tools, etc.

**ONLY \$960 Delivered**

Factory Price \$885 Plus \$75 Freight

Don't buy until you have seen this car. A thorough demonstration will be gladly given.

**Arthur Mitchell & Co.**

District Agents, Vulcan, Alberta

Phone Nos. 8 and 25



## Safety First

Indigestion, constipation, biliousness and many ailments of the digestive organs are often the source of serious illness. At the first sign of disordered conditions take the reliable family remedy that is always dependable—

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

### New C. P. R. Station at Toronto

The old C. P. R. station in Toronto has been leased to the City for the nominal rate of \$1 per annum. The new north end station is now in full operation and, with its modern facilities and accessories, is giving great satisfaction to the public. The district in which it is situated has grown enormously during the past few years. The C. P. R. believes, not only in accommodating present needs, but in anticipating those of the future. That is why it builds largely and substantially in all large centres of population where there is promise of growth and development. What with the new station and terminal on Front street, which will be finished next year, Toronto is being rewarded at last with that attention which seems to have been denied the Queen city for many years.

It has been recalled in connection with the melting down of church bells in Germany, that Cromwell had all Cork's church bells taken down and made into artillery, remarking that as gunpowder was invented by a priest, it was fitting the bells should be turned into "cannons."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Professor Lounsbury of Yale is a foe to the tourist and pedant. On his summer holiday the professor gazed out across the lake one grey and sultry afternoon, and remarked:

"It looks like rain."

A pedant was seated in a rocking chair nearby.

"What looks like rain, professor?" he chuckled. "Ha, ha! I've got you there. What looks like rain?"

"Water," Professor Lounsbury answered, coldly.

Scarcity of feed and low prices for poultry in the fall of 1914 caused a thinning out in flocks in Manitoba, and this reduction was not made good last year. As a result Manitoba's egg production was less last spring than it was two years ago.

Better Authority—"It was Shakespeare, wasn't it, who said: 'Sweet are the uses of adversity?'"

"Shakespeare may have said it originally, but I heard it from a lawyer who had pocketed 65 per cent of an estate."—Boston Transcript.

### 7,000,000 Women Work

### Filling the Places Vacated by Britons Called to War

It is estimated that the number of women now working in war and peace jobs in the British Isles exceeds 7,000,000.

The wholesale withdrawal of men from the commercial and industrial ranks has resulted in a huge substitution of female labor for the purpose of maintaining the industrial output of the country. Many hundreds of women are training to become milkers and dairy hands. In Scotland and Northumberland this sort of work is being regularly undertaken by women, while in Devonshire and other counties milking is being done even by young girls before they go to school.

Women are at the lathe, in overalls and caps, in the powder shed, working twelve-hour shifts on the motor buses or fashioning metal, timber and leather, carting, driving and distributing.

## Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

embodies the full, rich nutriment of whole wheat combined with malted barley. This combination gives it a distinctive, delicious flavour unknown to foods made from wheat alone.

Only selected grain is used in making Grape-Nuts and through skillful processing it comes from the package fresh, crisp, untouched by hand and ready to eat.

Through long baking, the energy-producing starches of the grain are made wonderfully easy of digestion.

A daily ration of this splendid food yields a marvellous return of health and comfort.

### "There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1117

## Favorite Hymns

### Some Hymns of the Christian Church, Both Old and Recent Compositions

The majority of sacred songs in common usage today, are compositions of modern years. In the centuries long ago, the hymnologist compiled his verses of Prayer and Praise, a few of which contributions have been preserved and are retained within the hymnals of present times. The earliest effort of the hymn writer is possibly that of the Greek, Synesius, an African bishop in the fifth century. This song, "Lord Jesus, Think On Me," has been translated by Rev. A. W. Chatfield, an English clergyman, and is considered a masterpiece of verse in remote era. The greatest maker of sacred verse was Fanny Crosby. Upwards of one hundred selections have emanated from her pen; of these, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," is of world wide knowledge. To John Mason Neale, an Episcopal vicar, forty-four hymns must be credited; the major number are translations from Greek and Latin of very early period. One of the best known hymnologists of recent decades, was Bickersleith, Bishop of the English diocese of Exeter. He has bequeathed to Christendom, fourteen songs, of which, "Till He Come, O Let the Words," is couched in most sublime phrasing. Possibly more people have heard the immortal composition of Young, "There is a Happy Land, Far, Far away," than any other sacred verse. The evening song, "Glorious Thee, My God This Night," forever perpetuates the name of Bishop Keble, another hymn of the darkening shadow is Keble's "Son of My Soul." "Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," is known to the furthestmost isles of the sea, and Keble's "All People That on Earth do dwell," is a never fading flower, a remark likewise applicable to "Rock of Ages" master effort of Toplady. Cowper, the poet, will forever be remembered by, "O, For a Closer Walk with God," while Smart's "Hark! Hark! My Soul," is perchance of more frequent usage than many other compilations. The immortal songs of Francis Ridley Havergal, are couched in an especial phrasing. Her best known writing is the consecration hymn, "Take My Life and Let it Be." A composition of beautiful language is Gould's, "Jesus, Saviour Pilot Me," and White's, "Oft in Danger, Oft in Woe," is a general favorite.

In the various books of songs and solos, many hundreds of choice compilations are found. It is possible the "Glory Song" would be very difficult to excel.

The vocal features of the Christian Church today, are not in similitude with such prevalent in the years of our forefathers. Then, congregational singing was the practice, a part of the service which in these times with so many denominations, is a relic only, and superseded by choir renditions of anthems and similar music, yet whether such constitute an improvement or otherwise, introduces us into a wide area of thought. There are likewise hymns rarely or never used in these years; amongst such is, "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood," and this is perchance one of the grandest compositions in the hymnals of years gone by, or those of 1916.—J. D. A. Evans.

### An Outdoor Fireplace

Cooking out of doors, with the exception of baking, means health, pleasure, and comfort for the cook, and doing the washing there, too, comes under the same heading. This is, of course, for the hot summer days, and gives the housewife a taste of the enjoyments and benefits of camping. The fireplace needed is very simple of construction. Set up two piles of bricks about two feet high and three feet long, leaving one and one-half feet between or room enough to build a fire. Then procure a piece of heavy tin or sheet iron large enough to extend a little over the bricks, say two by three and one-half feet, and place over the bricks. Over this any food can be easily cooked. Fuel can be economized by burning any rubbish that has accumulated, as nothing in the way of fuel is harmful to this primitive stove. Then set the table out under the trees, and the family has the pleasure of camping without leaving home.

### Aquatic Food Plants

The collection of aquatic food plants secured in a recent expedition to China are of special interest. These include water chestnuts, water nuts and a number of aquatic bulbs, as well as the water bamboo. The Chinese have mastered through centuries of experiments the process of using swamp lands for the raising of food crops, and their success is believed to point to commercial possibilities for some of our swamp regions where reclamation by drainage is not practicable. The kauba, sometimes called the wild rice or water bamboo, now to be made the subject of experiment, is a vegetable in taste, somewhat between grass and asparagus. The swollen stalks of the plant are eaten much like our asparagus. The ordinary bamboo, contrary to the prevailing opinion, is not an aquatic plant, and for successful cultivation calls for fertile and well drained soil.

### Future of Liquid Air

Prof. A. L. Clark of Queen's University, who has returned from Holland, where he went on invitation of Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, the famous director of the great physics laboratory at Leyden University, to investigate further into the question of liquefying air, states that he succeeded in determining more accurately the temperature at which air liquefies and freezes. The result of the joint experiment of Professors Onnes and Clark are to be published in the proceedings of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam. Prof. Onnes expressed the opinion that liquid air has a great commercial future, and that within twenty-five years it will be extensively used in connection with the mechanical arts. A liquid air machine will be installed at Queen's by Prof. Clark, so that he may continue his experiments.

## GOOD RICH BLOOD

### MEANS GOOD HEALTH

### Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life. Food does not nourish; there is indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. If the bloodlessness is neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood cure: all these troubles. Then you have new health, new vitality and pleasure in life. To get more rich, red blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again throughout why thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Haffner, Kingston, Ont., says: "About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anaemia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no ambition, no color, no appetite and was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though as the result of my condition I was greatly discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the Pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am so grateful for what this medicine has done for me that I will do all I can to extend its use."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Alcohol as Fuel

### Chemist Suggests Use for Distilleries in Prohibition Towns

In view of the fact that the Western provinces have adopted prohibition the question naturally arises as to what will become of some of the extensive breweries and distilling plants in Canada.

A former principal of Regina College suggests that these plants be equipped for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. The project is put forward by one who is by profession an analytical chemist and has given much thought to the possible uses to which these plants might be put after prohibition becomes effective. He has also suggested vinegar production, pickling, canning and cold storage.

In discussing alcohol as a fuel he states that the world's supply of alcohol is limited, and therefore, with the increased use of the automobile and other forms of the gasoline engine, the price must rise. A British chemist's opinion that posterity will have to run to alcohol as fuel is quoted.

### Raising Colts Without Oats

It is possible to produce strong, healthy draft horses without oats. In an experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College, after more than nine months' feeding, the colts that have had no oats are in better condition and have made a little better gain than those which ate this feed. The ration of corn, bran and oilmeal also cost twenty per cent less than the oats ration.

The experiment includes twenty colts divided into two lots, with five pure bred and five grades in each lot. The two lots have been fed the same sort of roughage—alfalfa, clover, timothy hay, corn fodder and pasture. One lot has been fed oats every day and the other has had a ration consisting by weight of seventy per cent corn, twenty-five per cent bran, and five per cent oilmeal. One pound of this mixture contains the same digestible elements as one pound of oats. Also, from the standpoint of energy value, the two feeds are equal, pound for pound. Each lot of colts has received the same number of pounds of grain.

### A Female Military Officer

Tatiana Kaldikina, who has been promoted to the grade of under-officer in the Russian army, was at the end of 1914 a pupil in a girls' college in Astrakhan. She applied to the military authorities for permission to serve in the army, and after many attempts she was sent to the front. As she was able to speak German her presence was very useful during scouting expeditions. A short time ago she received the Order of St. George of the fourth degree and some time later for her heroism in a reconnaissance under fire she was awarded the cross of the third degree. Recently she was wounded in the leg by shrapnel and is now in a hospital.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?" "Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sitting up to the table, passin' his plate, he's careful to use the kind of words as we all understand."—Washington Star.

## Railroad Men Enlist

### Over Six Thousand Railway Employees in Canada in Volunteer Army

Of the 20 clerks in the C. P. R. offices at Calgary, 16 enlisted when the war broke out. Some of them have got promotion; some have been wounded; but the spirit they displayed has been noticed in the western press. Indeed, the railway men of the country have done nobly in responding to the call. In England over 200,000 railway men are at the front; in Canada, possibly 6,000 in all have gone forward—a splendid record considering the railways and general population. The result of such depletion is found in the greater number of female clerks employed in the Dominion. We do not see, as they see without surprise in the Mother Land, thousands of women doing the outside work on the railways—dressed in overalls, many of them, cleaning engines, cleaning stations, acting as porter and wheelbarrows, acting as ticket agents and telegraph operators. We will hardly come to that, but the value of women in the clerical domain has gone up very appreciably indeed. It is urged in England that the women wear men's attire for greater convenience in many of the avocations they pursue. Many have not waited for the discussion in the press and the matter, but have voluntarily parted with external femininity. The situation is not so acute with us, but the call, in all clerical departments is for female clerks.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

First Woman (angrily)—Your Johnny gave my Willie the measles. Second Woman—No such thing! Your Willie came over where my Johnny was and took 'em.

### State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1906.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Lawyer—You say you want this damage suit pushed through with the utmost speed?

Client—Exactly. I have a child six weeks old, and I want the money to pay his college expenses.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so surely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

## Crimes of Germany

### Can Never Live Down the Disgrace of Her Acts

The history of the war may be forgotten, the terrible stories told by the commissions that investigated the crimes committed in Belgium may pass from memory, but the story of Germany's crimes will live forever in the painting and cartoons of the artists who have depicted them.

Germany can never live down the disgrace of her deeds, for these great cartoons have found permanent places in the picture galleries of Europe. They will hang there as a constant reminder of the nation that emerged a barbarian through its thin veil of civilization. As long as the great galleries stand, Germany must face the disgrace. Can the yever again laud their kultur?

And, while artists of Holland and the United States, as well as those of the entente countries, are picturing the deeds committed in the name of Germany no great artist has arisen to prevent a pictorial defence for the Kaiser. This is one phase of the war in which Germany has no defence. And the punishment will continue longer than the lives of those who perpetrated the horrible crimes.—Ottawa Free Press.

The boys of Wallace, University School were playing baseball on a vacant lot in Nashville, Tennessee, when the game was interrupted by an old negro woman crossing the lot, and a small boy called out: "Game called on account of darkness!"

### Preparedness for Farmers

### A Matter to Which Farmers of Canada Should Give Necessary Attention

Hard times and debt are the farmer's greatest enemies. Growing food for the family and feed for the live stock are his best form of preparedness against these evils. In the war for prosperity good gardens, fresh eggs, milk and butter, home raised ham, plenty of grain and hay—these are the weapons to use against the foe if success is to be obtained. The best managed farm requires that the farmer shall not buy food stuffs either for his family or his live stock. By proper preparedness methods, eggs will be provided for, even when the hens are not laying; fruit and vegetables will be in cans on the closet shelves when they are not in the garden; there will be canned meat, smoked meat or pickled meat, when fresh meat is not available and the silo will afford succulent feed for the stock when there is none in the fields.

A well-balanced farm business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment. The matter of preparedness is one to which Canadian farmers should give increasing attention, in more senses than one.—Montreal Family Herald.

## Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Can be Cured Over Night

### They Vanish Quickly if Nerviline is Well Rubbed in

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia. An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful penetrating liniment.

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline.

Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes.

Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one

rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

Rub it on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in just such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what it can do for sciatica.

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline.

Largest sale in Canada of any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain. It satisfies every time.

The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhoxone Co., Kingston, Canada.

NERVILINE

### A Word of Friendly Advice

Canada has a committee in the United States selecting and negotiating for the services of expert in railway investigation who can co-operate in the coming thorough-going study of the Dominion's transportation problems. A word of friendly advice may be permissible, in the light of experience on the southern side of the border. It does not follow, because a man is a university professor and a laicpism—which he, w/ kkbclisMcha specialist in transportation problems, or in corporation securities, that he is incorruptible, or a friend of popular rights. The record of the fight of the present generation against privileged business in the United States shows that technical knowledge has to be supplemented by honesty of character.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Where Government is Efficient

One thing that all thoughtful agriculturists are agreed upon—and they are backed up by the vast thinking class in the big centres—is the general inefficiency of Government, taking Canada as a whole, in matters relating to the development of the soil and the general resource—a thereof in this richest of all northern lands in the world.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Of the Same Class.—"They say," remarked the spinster boarder, "that the woman who hesitates is lost."

"Lost is not the proper word for it," growled the 'ussy old bachelor at the pedestal extremity of the table. "She's extinct."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Russia's wheat crop for 1916, it is estimated, will be but 10 to 15 per cent. below normal. This is considered phenomenal because of the scarcity of farm labor.

"Why did Rev. Binks leave his charge?" "He said his parishioners were guilty of contributory negligence."

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among Oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

### The Bayard of the Turks

### Turkish Commander Who Has Shown Himself to be a Gentleman

Apart from the courage and persistence with which the defence of Kut was conducted by General Townshend, the most notable feature of the siege has undoubtedly been the chivalrous attitude of the Turkish commander, Nur-ed-Din. The many stories which have been told of him may be apocryphal, but they appear to be founded on some basis of fact. At one time he was said to have proposed a truce while the Turks and English might together attack the marauding Arabs who have played havoc among the forces of either side and have behaved with incredible brutality to those wounded who have fallen into their hands. On another occasion he was reported to have driven a herd of cattle into the beleaguered town. These and similar tales may be untrue, but they illustrate the character of a man against whom his enemies have said nothing bitter. Like Nazim Pasha and other Turkish soldiers of the old school, Nur-ed-Din has shown himself a gentleman and a sportsman, and the readiness with which he has handed over all the sick and wounded will ever be remembered to his credit. He has displayed none of the vices of his German allies, but has fought cleanly and honorably, and so far as possible has endeavored to restrain the Arabs, fearlessly punishing those who have been caught disobeying orders.—The Times of India.

COWAN'S Milk Chocolate MEDALLIONS

Dainty chocolate pieces, out of the run of ordinary milk chocolate, containing a real flavor of rich, creamy milk and the finest cocoa beans well blended.

Sold everywhere.

Made in Canada.



# GOOD WORK OF DOMINIONS HAS BEEN REVELATION TO THE WORLD

GEN. ROBERTSON ON SOME PHASES OF THE WAR

Expresses High Appreciation of the Splendid Fighting Spirit And Well Organized Canadian Armies, Which Have Demonstrated the Quality of Manhood

"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, at army headquarters, in an interview with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The general himself smiled as he spoke; nevertheless, his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the war office, within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such spartan simplicity that the table, charts and map rack are the only articles of furniture.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the general continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world."

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad after all. Yes, they are still coming, and while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire, the Canadians can learn again through your high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well-organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the new world."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the general to shake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked: "The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so; and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners."

## A Hero of France

A Visible Symbol of All That France Has Suffered in the War

But it is General Gouraud who more than anyone else perhaps has touched the sentiment and the imagination of the army. This is due in some measure no doubt to the pathos of his figure. In Gallipoli he lost his right arm and had both legs broken, and as he limps rapidly along the parade, leaning heavily upon a stick, he looks like the visible symbol of all that France has suffered in these tremendous days. But much more than the physical appeal is the spiritual appeal of a personality of extraordinary sweetness and strength that looks out through the bluest eyes I have seen with a candor, a comprehension, and a sympathy that are strangely moving. "I seem to see all Africa in those wonderful eyes," said a French officer to me, referring to the fact that it was in Mauretania and Morocco that Gouraud made his reputation. But there is more than Africa there. It is the soul of France that looks out from those eyes—the soul of a nation which is measuring its passion for humanity against the passion of might.—A.G.G., in London News.

## Why Prussia Makes War

The war of 1866 was entered on, not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion and the voice of the people—it was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the cabinet, not for territorial aggrandizement or material advantage, but for an ideal and—the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was exacted from conquered Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the hegemony of Germany.—From Moltke's "History of the Franco-German War".

The manager of a big department store is having every employee take swimming lessons before the employee is permitted to have a vacation. There's a sensible d.a. But excellent as making people learn to swim is, it seems to us to be a more excellent thing not to allow them to learn to swim to well. Mr. Dalton, a "crack" himself, says: "It is the crack swimmer that goes down. He takes too many chances. In the death of that little Miss Iloe the other day there are several lessons. Do not play at wanting help. Do not run risks. Do not enter contests. Swim quietly and always safely."—New York Globe.

## Used Liquid Fire

Horrors of Work of German Invention Graphically Described

A French officer, in his diary reproduced in the Paris Petit Journal, tells of the horrors of the German burning liquid machine. Describing a grenade light, he adds:

"It was while this was going on that one of my corporals called me. He had made a discovery that was very interesting, and was destined to turn the tables on the enemy. He took me to a sort of vat that he had found in front of the parapet of the Boche trench. I recognized it as an apparatus for burning liquid, and hastily studied its mechanism by a pocket lamp. It was very simple. It needed nothing but the movement of a pump handle and was all ready, no doubt, for our reception. We hurriedly carried the infernal vat to the mouth of the trench where our comrades were fighting. Some of them had already fallen, and were lying there in their blood. The fall of dusk helped us, and we installed the machine without being seen. A spark, and then what a sight!

"With a hiss, a green and red flame shot out like a fiery serpent, and spread into a huge fan of flames that submerged the whole trench. I shall never forget the piercing shrieks and hoarse groans. They were the cries of the damned! The sheet of fire surprised the 30 Germans who were sheltering behind the barrier of chevaux de frise and firing on us from there. Caught in the wave of fire, they could not fly. They tried to scramble out, but their limbs were a mass of burns, and they could not see them, and their eyes were blinded. After a vain attempt they fell back for ever, and all was over."

## Alberta Pays Up Well

Detailed Statement of Receipts by Constituencies Toward the Canadian Patriotic Fund

The following statement of receipts in Alberta to the Patriotic Fund account for the last ten months will be read with interest by all who have this great national cause at heart. As is well known, the amount required from the province was allotted to the various constituencies last year, having regard to their population and ability to pay. As will be seen from the statement below, several of the constituencies have passed into the honor roll by contributing more than was asked of them. Notable among those are Didsbury, which passed the required mark by almost \$4,000; High River by almost \$3,000; Lethbridge by more than \$15,000; Red Deer by \$1,000; Rocky Mountain by over \$13,000; Taber by almost \$4,000; Camrose by \$11,000; Sedgewick by \$1,000, and Victoria by \$3,000.

On the other hand, it is to be noted with regret that some have fallen considerably short of their allotment and there is one in the unenviable position of having given nothing whatever.

The statement of amounts allotted and paid up to June 30th follows:

South Alberta Constituencies		
Constituency.	Amount Assessed.	Sept. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916
Acadia .....	3,500.00	3,143.65
Bow Valley .....	1,500.00	2,574.86
Calgary .....	90,000.00	86,877.79
Cardston .....	2,500.00	2,648.82
Clareholm .....	2,500.00	2,515.00
Cochrane .....	3,500.00	3,884.35
Coronation .....	3,500.00	3,497.45
Didsbury .....	4,500.00	8,487.64
Edmonton .....	4,000.00	4,687.82
Hand Hills .....	3,000.00	3,144.95
High River .....	4,000.00	6,923.40
Immigrant .....	3,500.00	2,541.57
Little Bow .....	3,500.00	3,581.25
Lethbridge .....	12,000.00	27,505.00
Macleod .....	3,000.00	2,950.00
Medicine Hat .....	17,500.00	12,740.23
Nanton .....	3,000.00	1,260.00
Okotoks .....	3,500.00	4,847.50
Olds .....	3,500.00	2,838.25
Pincher Creek .....	3,500.00	2,225.15
Red Deer .....	7,500.00	8,515.00
Rocky Mountain .....	3,500.00	17,171.76
Stettler .....	4,500.00	5,141.00
Taber .....	4,000.00	7,959.21
Warner .....	1,500.00	1,734.93
		\$229,396.59

Provincial Government		
Employees .....	Amount	Sept. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916
Staff of University of Alberta .....	2,788.03	2,788.03
Personal Contributions .....	505.93	505.93
		\$277,152.96

North Alberta Constituencies		
Constituency.	Amount Assessed.	Sept. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916
Athabasca .....	2,000.00	1,013.91
Alexandra .....	3,000.00	2,660.60
Beaver River .....	1,500.00	301.85
Camrose .....	9,000.00	20,014.00
Clearwater .....	500.00	51.55
Edson .....	2,000.00	2,497.22
Grouard .....	1,000.00	1,035.53
Lacombe .....	6,000.00	6,570.25
Leduc .....	3,500.00	2,077.50
Lac Ste. Anne .....	1,000.00	234.20
Ribstone .....	4,500.00	3,754.91
Sedgewick .....	9,000.00	10,018.58
Sturgeon .....	3,500.00	1,908.45
St. Albert .....	2,000.00	778.75
Sonny Plain .....	2,500.00	1,200.00
St. Paul .....	1,500.00	2,135.88
South Edmonton .....	3,500.00	2,626.00
Ponoka .....	3,000.00	333.60
Peace River .....	1,500.00	40.10
Pembina .....	3,000.00	5,990.45
Vermillion .....	4,500.00	4,090.15
Vegreville .....	4,500.00	4,566.98
Whitford .....	1,500.00	2,992.46
Wetaskiwin .....	5,000.00	4,473.00
Wainwright .....	4,500.00	2,140.85
		\$2,807.27

Summary:		
City of Edmonton .....	Amount	Sept. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916
Towns and Rural Districts .....	90,000.00	86,778.76
Alberta Civil Service and University of Alberta .....	46,957.35	46,957.35
		\$217,644.75

## New Serbian Army

Force of 100,000 Brought From Corfu to Saloniki Without Loss of a Man

The Reuter correspondent at Saloniki writes of the successful transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Saloniki:

"The Allies have another wonderful feat to their credit. Over 100,000 men have been brought through seas infested with submarines, with never a mishap or the loss of one man. It is an astounding performance, especially if we take into consideration the means the enemy undoubtedly possessed of knowing all about every departure and the zeal with which the Austrian U boats, particularly, must have sought the prize of a transport. But in spite of their vigilance and their daring and their ruthlessness they have not been able to interfere with the steady flow of troops which has poured into Saloniki regularly, methodically and unceasingly."

"The vessels have been entirely French transports, and great praise is due to skippers and crews for the manner in which they have accomplished their duties, but both French and Serbians gladly and gratefully recognize that their achievement would not have been possible without the British navy; that only their constant vigil and unceasing patrolling of our warships has made these Mediterranean seaways clear and safe."

"Over a hundred thousand Serbians are now encamped on the plains and in the valleys somewhere near Saloniki. A fine lot of men they are. Perhaps it has been a case of the survival of the fittest, but these tall, thick-set fellows show no traces of the hardships and sufferings of the retreat and exposure in Albania. Four months' recuperation in Corfu has sloughed away all marks of sickness, toil and privation. These Serbian soldiers look fit to go anywhere and do anything. And the men are as eager as they are fit. It is a new-born army and entirely re-equipped with new French and British uniforms; the men look exceedingly smart and soldier-like. Very proud are they of their new clothes, especially of the general service buttons on the British uniforms. It speaks well for the moral stamina of a people that can come through such trials without losing courage or becoming embittered."

These soldiers are as confident as though the tragic past were not, or had never been. Artless, good-natured and genuine their faith in their great Allies is implicit. They are sad when they think of their homes in Serbia and of the women and children they have left behind. Few have heard anything from their families for over six months. But there is a grim determination about them and an enthusiasm at the thought of an advance on their enemies.

"Visitors are made very welcome at a Serbian camp. The whole talent of the regiment is mobilized in order to entertain the guests. The Serbians are a musical people, and some of the soldier choruses were very stirring even though the martial words were not understood. At one camp, where I messaged the other day several of the men had really first class voices, and one soldier who accompanied himself on the violin had a tenor voice that would secure him an engagement on any stage. What everybody most enjoys, however, is the dance, the famous hora of the Balkans. It is very simple as far as steps go, but it is good to see the good-fellowship between officers and men as they join hands in the huge semi-circle which slowly to rhythm and measure revolves on the green. Then there were recitations and instrumental solos; we heard the gika, a national instrument very like the Scottish pipes, but cruder and without the drone of the pibroch. It was difficult seeing these men in holiday mood, to realize that each and every one of them had been more than once wounded and that the commanding officer had actually been wounded nine times; that they had been fighting almost continuously for four years; that they had been through scenes and experiences that might excruciate have shattered the nerves and broken the bodies of the strongest. Yet here they were enjoying themselves as simply and wholeheartedly as children."

## Hot Weather Advice

Watch your own health this summer. Begin by paying attention to your food and drink supply. Don't drink heating fluids. Don't eat large quantities of heavy foods. Don't rest about temperatures. Heat is a normal and necessary thing in summer. Expect it, prepare for it, make the best of it.

In the home remember that shade is usually cool and comfortable. Blinds properly handled keep out sun rays. They are a heat unit. Keep out flies and mosquitoes. Eat vegetables and fruits freely. Get fishing and bathing frequently. Get a normal amount of sleep. Do only one day's work in any single day. Get your winter supply of coal in early. Then you'll have less to worry about.—Detroit Free Press.

## It Takes a Man to Wear Kilts

Canadian Scottish troops are found to be less subject to pneumonia and lung trouble than others who do not wear kilts, and the toughness of these soldiers is attributed in large part to this peculiar uniform. But from the start it takes a man to wear 'em. Could the Seventh or the Seventy-first or the Twenty-third N. G. N. Y. do it and make as good an appearance as the sturdy Scotsman does?—New York Sun.

## They're Everywhere

The announcement that an Austrian cruiser has sunk four or five British patrol boats in the Straits of Otranto raises the question as to what British boats were doing there. The Straits of Otranto are supposed to be the special care of the Italians and the French.—Buffalo Express.

Ach, Louis—I'm afraid these Louis XV. heels are much too high for me. Perhaps you have lower ones—say about Louis X. would do, I think.

# HOW ORGANIZED COMMON PEOPLE OF RUSSIA BRIDGED THE DISASTER

MINDS OF MASSES LIFTED TO HIGHER VISIONS

Influence of the War on the People of Russia Has Been Far Reaching, and Never Before Have Russians Shown Such an Eagerness to do Public Service

## Brotherly Love of Nations

Why German Antipathy Is Shown More Against Britain Than France or Russia

Apparently the Germans have decided that if they must be licked they would rather be licked by the French than by the British. They are still "strafing" England. This does not mean, by any means, that the Germans have come to the conclusion that they will have to be licked, but merely that they will take no chances. That must be the meaning of their operations against the drive of the allies on the western front. Paris as well as London, says that the Germans are making a more desperate resistance to the British offensive than they are to the French offensive, that they are opposing it with more guns and more men, and that they are directing their reinforcements to that part of the front. In both capitals this explanation is given of the greater progress made by the French.

This German antipathy to Great Britain is also disclosed, no doubt unwillingly, in the Berlin official announcements. It is a feeling that is easily explained. But for Great Britain Germany's task would have been comparatively easy. First the British navy, next British financial resources, and lastly British soldiers and munitions have been the chief obstacles to Germany's military success. They have blocked her at every stage of the war, and now they threaten to turn the tide of battle against her. It is hardly to be wondered at that Germany is quite willing to have God punish England, although the circumstances hardly justify such heathenish expressions of hate as are contained in Ernst Lisauer's notorious verses.—Hartford Courant.

The pastor-philosopher was not speaking of the soldiers of France alone. He included all peoples affected by the war—the English, the French, the Germans, the Austrians and the Russians.

His inference was that France will be a different country after the war. So will Germany and England and Russia and all the others.

Russia is bound to be a new Russia. That is one of the things the war means to this mighty empire. It Western Europe will be changed through this Armageddon, how much more so will the Europe of the East where the people are comparatively young.

These are the things implied by Pastor Wagner.

Russia, in fact, has already changed, already started on the new road. The American coming to Russia expects to find things more centralized than in France or England. He expects to see the government working independently, above and apart from the people because in the past the government has played the part of the parent looking after the needs of the child, or the people. To his surprise he observes nothing of the kind. He finds the Russian people working for and with the government.

He discovers two great armies in the land, one in uniform, under arms, fighting. The other in plain clothes, or overalls, at bench and lathe, working. The government's agent, the general staff, commands both and coordinates their efforts.

Through their All-Russian Zemstvo Union, their All-Russian Municipality Union, their Central Committee, their War Industry Committees, their Co-operative societies and kindred organizations, Russian plain people and Russian gentry are working hand in hand, collaborating with the government and army for the good of the country at large and for victory.

Never before have the people shown such an eagerness to do public service and never before have they displayed such an aptitude for it.

No one here makes any secret of these things. I have talked to many people high and low and the facts which I have attempted to set down in this series of articles are recognized as showing the new trend in Russia.

"War hardens, but war educates," said Wagner. And it "lifts the minds of the masses to higher visions."

One can see it working out here in Russia, even with the naked eye. The people have demanded to be put to work for the public good. Jobs have been given them, they have set to work and already they love it.

## Soldiers as Good Citizens

How the Ironsides in the Time of Cromwell Returned to Peace

In connection with the position of soldiers after the war, it is interesting to read Macaulay's tribute to the old soldiers who fought under Oliver Cromwell. "The troops are now disbanded. Fifty thousand men accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world; and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce misery and crime, that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or that they would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the ways of the community. The Royalists themselves confessed that in every department of honest industry the said ex-residents were exemplary beyond other men, that none were charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask for alms, and that if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted attention by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers."

Wife, pleadingly—I'm afraid Oliver you do not love me any more, at least not so much as you used to.

Husband—Why?

Wife—Because you always let me get up to light the fire now.

Husband—Nonsense, my dear!

Your getting up to light the fire makes me love you all the more!

Doomed

Anxious Mother—Young Millvyn seems to be quite friendly with you of late. Do you know what his intentions are?

Pretty Daughter—No, and I don't care; but I know what mine are.

## Brotherly Love of Nations

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## The Puzzled German People

The people of Germany are beginning to get angry with their rulers because of the privations they are forced to endure.

The rulers are in an awkward position. They have made the people believe that Germany has won victories on land and sea, and the people begin to think it is time the victorious kaiser should stop the war and rest content, having gained Belgium, a large part of France, a good deal of Poland, and the mastery of the sea.

How is Berlin to tell the German people that all these boasted victories amount to nothing—that the British navy is still on the job, and that the kaiser's armies would be destroyed if they tried to jump up and run home?

The people are rioting in 20 cities and they will have to be told the truth very soon. One leading German paper hints at it in saying that the Allies will offer Germany no peace but a shameful one. And such as it is Germany must in the end accept it. The people will have to be told.—Toronto Star.

## Our Naval Heroes

These men have died for us and for all who exist, behind the shelter of the Fleet, under the ample folds of the British flag. They have met death as they prepared by years of strenuous training to meet it whenever the hour should strike, and the memory of their courageous end in face of the foe will be revived whenever, in fuller knowledge, the story of this battle is recalled in after years. The ships we could spare, though their disappearance represents a decrease of our strength; they are not a serious, and certainly in no sense a vital, loss. The deaths of officers and men represent a disaster, for they cannot be replaced. They have made the great and final sacrifice, their personal history henceforth to be incorporated in the pages of the glorious record of British seapower, by which the empire was created, and by which it exists today, its strength renewed by the very influence of the war.—London Telegraph.

## Let No Mistake Be Made

Viewed from the stand-point not of the immediate present, but of the unknown future, the position is as grave as any which has confronted the world. Every ship that sinks beneath the water raises the price of the necessities of life in every country on either side of the Atlantic. With every man, woman, or child who is assassinated the security of the whole human family is lessened. That is the situation. If it be evaded today, the terrible penalty must be paid tomorrow. It is not for us to attempt to dictate to neutral peoples how they should think and act in this emergency. Let no mistake be made—seeds are now being sown by the enemy in the oceans which may spring up in the years to come and choke civilization.—London Telegraph.

An American tells of a visit to a Zoo in Ireland, on which occasion he was much interested in a solitary sea lion.

Turning to one of the keepers, the American asked, as he pointed to the solitary beast, "Where's his mate?"

"He has no mate, sir," responded the Celt. "We just feed him on fish."

Grubbs—I never realized until now what a convinced optimist Blinks is.

Stubbs—What made you form your new estimate of him?

Grubbs—The fact that he is trying to raise chickens, roses and two bull pups all on the same lot.



# Red Cross DANCE

in the  
Opera House

Thur., Sep. 14

Music by the Vulcan  
Orchestra

Supper supplied by  
the Red Cross Society

Tickets - 1.50

Save Your  
Grain  
With a  
**CUSHMAN  
BINDER  
ENGINE**

I have them in stock  
with attachments that  
will fit any binder

**Guy Walker**

ESTRAY—On N W 6-17-22, one dark  
red steer, crippled in front feet, about  
1 year old. No brands visible. Apply J.  
Munson, Reid Hill.

## Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	1.40
" No. 2.....	1.37
" No. 3.....	1.32
Rejected No. 1.....	1.28
" No. 2.....	1.25
" No. 3.....	1.20
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....	.39
" Extra No. 1 Feed.....	.36
" No. 1 Feed.....	.35
" No. 2 Feed.....	.34
Barley, No. 3.....	.60
" No. 4.....	.56
Feed.....	.48
Flax No. 1, N. W.....	1.38
" No. 2 C.W.....	1.55
" No. 3 C.W.....	1.34
Rye.....	.75
Eggs.....	.20
Butter.....	.25
Hogs.....	.08 3/4
Dressed Hogs.....	.12 3/4

## THE WEEK'S WAR

The past week has been one decidedly in favour of the Allies. The most important have been, and doubtless still are to be, produced in the Balkans. Roumania having thrown her lot in with the Entente group brings the German command face to face with a grave problem, as their line in the east is in danger of being flanked to the south. The further uncertainty as to when Greece will join the Allies heightens German perplexity, as the latter country, under the premiership of Zaimis, seem prepared to go against the Central Powers at any moment. Germany is faced with the certainty of shortening either of her lines in the near future, but whether she will fall back in the east or abandon part of her hold on Belgium and France and so release men for the east is one of the questions she has yet to decide.

During the past four days the Russians have had further success in the Carpathians and have captured 19,000 of the enemy as well as stores and munitions in large quantity.

On the western front the French and British have made significant advances in the region of the Somme river, and more than 5000 Germans have been captured. Italian troops in Albania have made some advances, and in German East Africa British troops have captured the chief town.

On Sunday evening German zeppelins raided London. Beyond the fact that one zeppelin was brought down in flames, details of the raid are lacking.

Wesold 3 Gray Dorts in 3 days, and a car load coming. That is a good average. Get your orders in now. See Mitchell for particulars.

Have you seen that the Gray Dort car offers you \$25 and a new spring if you break a spring? Try one and see if you can do it.

The Red Cross dance is going to be an event. Be sure to be there.

## Pantry Sale Home Cooking

Under the auspices of  
the Vulcan Church  
Ladies Aid

at  
**REEVES STORE**  
**Satur. 2 p. m.**

Just The Treat

# BELTING

We have just received a fresh stock of  
Saddler and Howarth's Best Leather  
Belting

Rubber belting, all sizes. Ask  
about our Extra Power belting;  
Endless Canvas belting; Packing  
Threshers Special Weigh  
beams - - - 5.00

Grease Cups, Ratchet Grease  
Cups, Spring Compression Cups  
Oil Pumps, Tank Pump Hose.  
Steam Hose, Water Hose, etc.

We have a big stock of the above goods but advise  
you to get your supplies early.

**J. WOLFE**

Hardware Merchant

Vulcan, Alberta

# Harvest Offerings

Evaporated Peaches, very choice, 25 lb. box for - - - 2.65  
Evaporated Apples, extra choice, 25 lb. box for - - - 3.15  
Canned Peas, special per case 2.60. Per dozen cans - 1.35  
Choice Green Apples, per box 1.85. Also Pears, Crabapples, etc.

## FOR THE HARVESTER

We have secured a splendid good solid leather BOOT,  
which we offer while they last at per pair - - - 2.70

This is a bargain, grab them.

Rice, Japan, No. 1, this week-end, 4 lbs. for - - - 25c

Soap, White Knight, an A1 laundry soap, suitable for any  
water, special 100 bars for - - - 4.35

Bring in your Produce we will  
buy it and pay the top market  
prices - If you have a fat beef  
hog, mutton or veal or hide  
for sale, keep us advised.

**Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.**

The Farmers' Store

# AUCTION SALE

We beg to announce that  
we will hold an Auction  
Sale of Household Furni-  
ture and Groceries, etc.

at

**The Palace Livery, Vulcan**  
**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8**  
at 1:30 p. m.

Brass and iron beds and springs, mattresses, dressers, stands, extension dining tables, parlor tables, library tables, kitchen tables, parlor, dining and kitchen tables, curtains, wool and cotton blankets, kitchen utensils, dinner knives and toilet set, etc. Sugar in 20 lb. bags, brooms, kippered herring, baking soda, macaroni, candy, etc.

FURTHER ENTRIES SOLICITED such as grain, groceries, ranches, farms, horses and cattle, sheep, poultry, harness, wagons, farm machinery, and anything that is saleable, bring it in and we will sell it. Your return will be made immediately after the sale. We also have for sale by private treaty 100 sheep, 1 pair thoroughbred geldings, both sired by Colham 31199, 1 piano, 2 organs, 1 auto used; ranches and farms.

We buy for cash, butter, eggs and poultry  
We are selling agents for the Western Planing Mills Ltd., Calgary, H. S. Palmer farm machinery, Ellis & Grogham Wasa cream separator, Mason & Rish pianos and organs, the Miller show case works.

We do a general auctioneering and commission business. See us for buying or selling. Auction sales conducted in any part of the country. Terms upon application.

Terms, Cash for Auction Sale. No Reservations.

**H. M. McCallum, Auct.**

## HARVEST SUPPLIES

Make our store your purchasing  
emporium when purchasing your  
harvest supplies.

We have complete stock in the follow-  
ing lines:

Leather Gloves at 45c to 2.00  
Top Shirts at 90c to 2.00  
Tweed Pants at 2.70 to 4.00  
Duck Pants at 1.50, 1.65, 1.75  
Overalls and Smocks in All Sizes  
Wool Blankets 3.60 to 7.50

In our Grocery Department we have  
a complete stock in everything neces-  
sary for the table.

**E. E. McINTOSH**

"The Store of Good Service"

## BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872

### TO FARMERS

The Bank of Hamilton offers  
every facility and convenience  
to both depositors and bor-  
rowers among the farmers.  
Special attention to Cattle,  
Business and Sale Notes.



Capital Authorized \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid-up - \$3,000,000  
Surplus - - - \$3,475,000

**BANK OF HAMILTON**  
**A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER**